# Page 4. Innovation & Society (2000–2020)

## Objective

Explain China’s transition from a manufacturing‑centered economy to an innovation‑ and knowledge‑driven society, with emphasis on R&D capacity, talent development, digital connectivity, and social inclusion.

## Introduction

China’s growth model evolved from factory‑led industrialization toward a digital and knowledge‑intensive economy. This section highlights advances in R&D, talent, connectivity, and inclusive social development from 2000 to 2020.

## Charts & Narrative

1. Digital Transformation of Society

* Internet users (% population) — S‑curve diffusion driven by infrastructure expansion and lower access costs.
* Mobile vs broadband subscriptions — mobile leapfrogging with steady broadband scaling.

1. Innovation Engine & Knowledge Power

* Dual‑axis: R&D (% GDP) & researchers per million — institutional commitment to innovation and talent building.
* Patent applications by residents — growing outputs following investment in research systems.

1. Education & Inclusion

* Tertiary enrollment — rapid expansion of higher education pipeline.
* Women in parliament (% seats) — steady progress toward gender representation.

## Conclusion

Between 2000 and 2020, China significantly expanded digital infrastructure, R&D investment, and higher education access. Patent activity surged, research capacity strengthened, and social representation improved — laying the foundation for an innovation‑driven society.

## Design & Interaction Notes

1. Decade filter to illustrate structural shifts across 2000s vs 2010s.
2. Soft blue‑green palette for innovation and human‑development themes.
3. Compact layout with annotations on latest datapoints for clarity.